upon it, and 20 cents per ton on slack. Mr. Wise (Va.) offered an amendment to this amendment, placing the duty at 50 Joint Meeting of the New Jersey

Mr. McKaig (Md.) submitted a substitute providing for the retention of the present law-75 cents per ton on coal and 30 cents Mr. Hitt (III.) offered the following ALL BUT TWO DEMOCRATS ABSENT.

amendment to the substitute: Insert at the end of paragraph 439: "Provided that if any article is imported, the product of any country which imposes a duty on said article exported from the United States, then there shall be levied, collected and paid upon said imported article the rate of duty existing prior to the passage of this act."

Mr. Wilson (W. Va.) made the point of order against the amendment that it was not germane to the subject under discussion and also that it was in the nature of re-

and also that it was in the nature of re-taliation. Mr. Hitt spoke briefly against the point of order, but it was sustained.

Mr. Hitt then altered his amendment by specifying that an article "on the free list" is imported, &c., but Mr. Burrows (Mich.) made the point of order against it that it was not germane, and the chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. McKaig (Md.) gave his reasons for cratic senators present, and only two democratic members of the assembly viz

asking for protection on coal on the ground that the occupation of coal mining was extra hazardous and that the men employed in it had to pay a tax on the tools they

He was interrupted by Mr. Dalzell (Pa.). who asked if he had not voted the other day for free rails.
"I did," replied Mr. McKaig, "but I gave "I thought so," said Mr. Dalzell, in a selfin the north would come into direct compe-tition with the mines of Nova Scotia. He was greeted with republican applause on the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Rayner's Plan for Free Coal. He was followed by Mr. Rayner (Md.). who delivered an earnest and eloquent plea for free coal. He said he held a position antagonistic to his state, which wanted a protective tariff on coal. But he was not a democratic senate met this morning and at once adjourned until next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The democratic senate met this morning and at once adjourned until next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The republican senate met this morning and at once adjourned until next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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The republican senate met this morning afternoon at 2 o'clock. put on coal and not on other articles in which he was not interested. Said he: "I have followed the members of the ways and means committee far beyond the outposts and I shall never desert them now when the poisoned arrows are flying from the very citadel of protection." (Democratic applause). Only England and Germany, he said, were competing countries.

very citadel of protection." (Democratic applause). Only England and Germany, he said, were competing countries.

A million tons of American coal went to Canada last year, he said, and after paying the cost of transportation and Canadian duty—almost as high as ours—competed with Canadian coal. Canadian coal might possibly come into Maine and a few states along the Canadian border. A duty on coal was a great injustice to the western states, which did not receive a ton of coal from eastern states, yet were compelled to pay a duty of 75 cents per ton. It ill became democrats to stand up in the House and demand protection on their own products. They were reformers in other men's districts, but not in their own. They ought to join hands with the other members of to join hands with the other members their party and present an unbroken front in favor of reform. If his constituents wanted a protection on coal they would have to send some other man in his place, for as long as he was in the House he would vote for his party and his country and not for protection. (Democratic ap-

The democratic party was arrayed against The democratic party was arrayed against the protected manufacturers with all their accumulated wealth. It was a struggle between the high'y protected manufacturers and the victims. (Democratic applause.) He predicted that an enlarged season of prosperity would follow the passage of the Wilson bill and that it would result in our commerce going to all the marts of the world. He was greeted with loud applause and was followed by Mr. Brosius (Pa.). Mr. Wise Wants a Tax.

Mr. Wise (Va.) spoke in favor of his amendment, putting a tax of 50 cents per ton on coal. The Secretary of the Treasury was compelled to issue bonds for the support of the government, when the committee on ways and means was putting coal on the free list. This was to be compensated for by internal revenue taxation, to which he was opposed.

The Result of the Action of the House in Committee of the Whole.

The bounty is taken off sugar, and all ugar is put on the free list. This is the ming up of the action of the commitse of the whole House on the sugar schedule. After an hour and a haif of twisting and turning to get out of the tangle in able to record one-half the sales, owing to which they were placed last night by the the tremendous crowd and intense excite misht amendments, the question of the ment. Grant Brothers, Jones French and status of the Warner free sugar amendment was submitted by the chair to the committee of the whole to decide for them-selves. They decided by an overwhelming stitute for the section in the bill. This puts all sugar on the free list. It will probably lead the Louisiana members to vote against

FOR THE RICH ONLY.

Why It Will Not Pay Small Investors to Buy the Bonds.

ominent financial writer in support of his prediction that the loan will not be taken up by small investors made the following statement: "Supposing a man to pay the Secretary's

upset price, \$1,172.23, for one of his \$1,000 ids, he will get \$50 per year in interest. out at the end of ten years, when the bond is paid off at par, he will lose \$172.23. He nust, therefore, allow himself as income out of the \$50 only three per cent on the out of the \$50 only three per cent of \$1,172.23, or \$35.17, and lay by the other \$14.83 to make up the \$172.23 at the end of ten years. Even then he will have, unless he reinvests the \$14.83 year by year, which he reinvests the \$14.83 year by year, which in the case of so small an amount is very troublesome if not impossible, only \$148.30 to offset the \$172.23 premium invested at first, and will be out of pocket \$23.03. For this reason, and because of the dislike which most people have to keeping accounts of the kind required, the bonds will not be favorites with the public at large."

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Senate Finance Committee. The finance committee of the Senate this norning held its regular meeting, but took definite action on any of the matters be fore it. An informal discussion was had on the question of hearings on the tariff bill, and the subject of bonds was the topic

Patents to Local Inventors. Patents were granted today to Washington inventors as follows: W. W. Kimball, tol; R. Leding, design for spoon. Patents were granted to Marylanders as follows: Gregory M. Mullen, Baltimore, heating feed water; August Meyer, Baltimore, bicycle tire; J. W. T. Gilliam, Balti-more, sash fastener and operator; Walter J. Phelps and E. Phelps, Baltimore, toy fence; Henry A. Rowland, Baltimore, cool-ing the iron of transformers, cooling trans-formers and means for cooling electrical conductors; Leopold Strouse, Baltimore, electric call bell for pneumatic tubes. John A. Richards of Capon Springs road,

, was granted a patent for a bicycle. The International Boundary Commis-

The Department of State is in receipt of a letter from Col. Anson Mills, commissioner on the part of the United States, in the international boundary commission, under convention of March 1, 1889, between the United States and Mexico, in which he reports the meeting and formal organization of the commission at El Paso, Texas,

Representative Settle's Double. Mr. Settle (N. C.) has learned that some imposter has been using his name while spending a week or more in New York. The fellow registered at the Gilsey House as Thomas Settle of North Carolina, and from what the Congressman can learn had a roystering time. As a matter of fact, Mr. Settle has not been in New York for months, and since the beginning of Con-gress has not gone out of Washington. He

Gone to the Pacific. Ensign W. B. Hoggatt, who has been on duty at the Navy Department for several months, has been assigned to duty on the

at a loss to account for the use of his

Legislature Attempted.

APPEALS TO THE GOVERNOR.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23.-The joint meeting of the legislature was called to ocratic members of the assembly, viz.. Harrigan and Byrne of Essex. There were forty-five republicans present, who, with the two democrats, made six more than a

Immediately after roll call Harrigan offered a resolution declaring the joint meeting illegal and void, because it was not called in pursuance of a concurrent resolution adopted by both houses of the legis-Mr. McKaig further said that the mines lature, and because "the senate of New Jersey was not present."

Mr. Rogers declared the resolution cut of order on the ground that the statements contained therein were contrary to facts. The joint meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, February 6, at 12 o'clock noon. The house then met and also adjourned until this afternoon without transacting any business.

The democratic senate met this morning

mittee room.

The democratic members of the House did not put in an appearance at all at the state house this morning. Their attendance would involve recognition of the republican senators as in the senate, and anydov. Werts was in his private office pre-sumably engaged in writing his reply to the letter sent by the republican senators last night.

For the first time this winter the doors of his office were locked, and he gave orders to the employes of the executive chamber to pass no cards in to him.

Calling on the Governor. A delegation of prominent Newark republicans called upon Gov. Werts between 12 and 1 o'clock today, to urge on him such a course as would result in breaking the senatorial dead-lock. Among the callers were Cortlandt Parker, ex-Congressman Lehlbach, George A. Halsey, Major Carl Lentz, Daniel Dodd, R. Wayne Parker, Joseph L. Munn, Thomas T. Kinney, Judge John A. Miller, Henry Doremus, Chandler Riker, David H. Barnett, and about thirty others Cortlandt Parker acted as spokesman. He told the governor he could break the deadlock by recognizing the legally elected senate of the state, and that he ought to do so. The welfare of the people, Mr. Parker said, was above all other considerations. The governor should allow no impediment, especially no technical impediment, to stand in the way of a prompt solu-

tion of the trouble.

Mr. Parker, in conclusion, called the gov ernor's attention to the statute which declares that members of the legislature bear-ing legal credentials and taking the oath of office are members of the legislature and office are members of the legislature and cannot be debarred, except by regular process, through the action of the committee on elections. The resolutions adopted at the Newark republican mass meeting, a few days ago, were presented to the governor, who said that if he deemed a formal reply necessary he would communicate with the delegation in writing.

In the First Half of Business 66,896 Shares Changed Hands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-During the first half hour of business this morning 66,890 shares of American Sugar stock changed hands at the board. Good authorities claim that the stock exchange reporters were un-Maury & Cammack, brokers, were the heavi- than they had in the fight against Hornest sellers, while the Havemeyer brokers blower, and it is claimed that a number of bought from 76 up.

At one time the stock was 76 sales in the center of the crowd, while on the outer edge than they were in the other, and are more brokers were bidding 77 and better. It is a confident of success.

Some say that there will be at least long time since the room presented such a Some say that there will be at least scene of animation. It was a reminder of the exciting days of last summer.

After the first half hour the excitement subsided and the transactions in American Sugar dwindled to 3,137 shares. The general market was not affected by the sensational drop in Sugar, and, in fact, some they stocks, after the opening, sold above yester-tion, and he supposed the day's finals. The grangers, New England others of the same mind. day's finals. The grangers, New England and Western Union were particularly strong at this time. The proposition to tax corpo-rations 2 per cent on their income was ignored for the time being. Near 11 o'clock prices ran off somewhat.

FIRST BLIZZARD OF THE SEASON. Hard Winds, Heavy Snow and Severe

Cold in the West. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 23 .- Representthe first blizzard of the season is raging today. In the northern part of the state it was below zero all morning and a terrific wind was blowing, with a cutting snow. In central Kansas a heavy snow with much drifting is reported. All railroad trains will be behind schedule time by to-

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 23.-It is snowing hard, with the thermometer below zero Wind northwest.

COULDN'T MOVE THE ANDES. The Atlas Line Steamer Remains Fast on the Shoals.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 23.-The big iron steamer Andes of the Atlas line, which went ashore yesterday morning on Little Beach, still lies in the same position, with the chances for her safety considerably diminished. The tugs Juno, J. G. Merritt and another of the Merritt Company's boats made an effort during last night's high tide to float the Andes, but did not succeed in moving her.

MR. CHILDS BETTER.

The Philadelphia Philanthropist Passed a Comfortable Night. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.-The condition of Mr. Geo. W. Childs was improved this morning. He passed a comfortable night.

C. H. Buhl of Detroit Dead. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 23.-C. H. Buhl, one of Detroit's most prominent and wealthy citizens, died at his residence here early this morning after a long illness.

Mr. Buhl was a leading merchant, manu facturer and banker, being among the first to move in the establishment of national banks in Detroit. His official life was lir ited to a term of service as alderman and a term as mayor of the city. He was one of the wealthiest men in this city, his fortune being estimated at over \$5,000,000. Mr. Buhl was nearly eighty-four years of

Double Tragedy From Jealousy. NEW YORK, Jan. 23 .- John Shea, a street car conductor, early today murdered his vice wife, Margaret, at their residence, No. 163 Reade street. Afterward the assassin shot himself and the surgeons at the Chambers Street Hospital, where he was taken, say that he cannot recover from the wound. Jealousy was the cause of the double tragedy, and the grown-up children of Mrs. Shea declare that the suspicions of their stepfather were

Appointed Permanent Receivers.

Action Will Not Be Delayed as in the Hornblower Case.

Senator Hill Will Oppose Confirmation, but It is Not Possible to Predict the Result.

The nomination of Mr. Peckham for associate justice of the Supreme Court continues to attract much attention in the Senate. The indications are that the quesion of confirmation will be promptly taken up by the judiciary committee, probably at its meeting on Monday of next week, which will be the first meeting of the committee, but it does not follow that it will be so speedily disposed of. A majority of the members of the committee are disposed to have the question settled as promptly as possible consistent with the importance of the office and the difficulties in the way will permit. It will probably not be delayed as long as the Hornblower nomination was because the committee realize that there are many reasons why the Supreme Court should have a full



Mr. Hill Will Oppose Him. Senator Hill, who is a member of the committee, will antagonize the nomination

in every possible legitimate way, but he. too, realizes the importance of action in the interest of public business, and will doubtless be willing to allow the nominashall have opportunity to place the comarguments in his possession against confirmation. The committee will not, of course, dispose of the nomination as quickly as it would of a less important appointment, or as it would in a case where there was no opposition, and it is probable that if the question should be taken up on next Monday it would be only for informal discussion and possibly for the appointment of a subcommittee to make inquiry as to

Mr. Peckham's fitness. Impossible to Predict the Result. The nomination has had the apparent effect of intensifying the opposition of some Senators who were opposed to Mr. Hornblower's nomination and of modifying that of others in the same list, so that it is impossible to form any definite idea of what the result in the Senate will be. Some who question the wisdom of the ap-pointment will undoubtedly hesitate at the expression of this opposition by their votes, because they do not want to lay them-selves liable to the charge of inviting or selves hable to the charge of inviting or encouraging antagonism between the Sen-ate and the executive. On the other hand it is claimed that there will be some votes recorded against Peckham which were given in Hornblower's favor. Members of the judiciary committee say that the report which has gone out that the courtesy is defeat was due to senatorial courtesy is not true. They assert that that question did not figure in the contest, but that the question before the committee was that of fitness for the office.

New York Senators May Defeat It. The talk at the Capitol late today indicated a general belief that the New York Senators will be able to defeat the confirmation of Peckham if they try. The indications are that they will have the support of as many, if not more, republicans democrats, who voted for Hornblower, will vote against Peckham. The New York

twelve majority against the confirmation of Peckham. A republican Senator said to-day that, he thought the majority against Peckham would be two or three times larger than it was against Hornblower. He said that he knew of four republicans who would vote against Peckham, though they had supported Hornblower's nomination. supposed there were several

CLAIMS NOT ALLOWED.

Treasury Officials Hold Up Accounts of the Bering Sea Court.

The settlement of the accounts of the representatives of the United States in the with Great Britain is a matter of slow process and many complications. The secdecision to the effect that there is no legal authority for the per diem allowances of members and attaches of the late Bering sea commission. The per diem allowance of the several members of the commission and staff, ranging from \$16 to \$20, were paid by Paymaster Halford as they required the of the cabinet of President Buck money, and the acounts were closed two or an order something as follows: retary of State, according to custom. They were then forwarded to the treasury, where they are now being examined by the

iccounting officers in the regular way. In the case of Mr. Francois Jones, a clerk In the case of Mr. Francois Jones, a cierk detailed from the State Department for duty with the commission, the second controller recently decided that he was entitled flag in Honolulu, that was only a humiliation of Americans, and a self-inflicted distance to this administration. By the stealto his actual expenses in the performance of his duty and nothing more, and that Secretary Foster had no right to give him a lump allowance. Mr. Jones kept no itemized account and received no vouchers for his expenses while he was in Paris; therefore it is impossible for him to render such a statement as the controller requires This decision must govern the settlement of the accounts of Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan, Judge Blodgett, and all other members of the commission who are now upon Uncle Sam's payrolls. It does not apply to Mr. Carter, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Foster. Unless the controller reconsiders his decision in the case of Mr. Jones, Senator Morgan, Justice Harlan, and the rest will have to submit itemized acounts for all their ex-

submit itemized acounts for all their expenses, with subvouchers.

Neither Mr. Morgan nor Justice Harlan kept an acount of their expenses, and it was purely accidental if they obtained vouchers. They will be utterly unable to comply with the requirements of the controller, and unless he reverses his decision they will have to refund to the treet. they will have to refund to the treasury all the money they received for which they

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

The total number of fourth-class postmasters appointed today was 65. Of this number 42 were to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation and the remainder by removals. The Virginia appointments were as follows: Granite, Patrick MacGranighan, vice W. T. Vincent, resigned; Mid-dleburg, C. H. Downs, vice G. W. Schu-man, removed; Morris Church, S. T. Joy, vice J. W. Armstead, removed. J. O. Cole was appointed postmaster at Reckord, Md., vice Walter Reckord, removed.

A Postal Conference. The division superintendent of the railway mail service held a conference with Second Assistant Postmaster General Bell today. Eight of the eleven superintendents

Secretary Herbert today approved the renoaths, target streams a seemer Patterson, which is under orders for a cruise to Alaska. He left for San Francisco today and was accompanied by Mr. Hoggatt, who will make her home in that city.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Judge Wallace apport of the Walker stability board for altering the gunboats Machias and Castine, so as to remove the topheaviness of those vessels by lengthening them fourteen feet and into the treasury as an asset. It was to be used, of course, and how could it be used unless it was coined.

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THE PECKHAM NOMINATION. SIMPLY MRS. DOMINIS

Senator Cullom's Analysis of the Hawaiian Situation.

THE QUEEN HAD LOST ALL RIGHTS

His Severe Criticism of the Administration's Course.

A PATCHWORK POLICY

In the Senate today Mr. Cullom made a speech on the Hawaiian affair, severely criticising the administration. Mr. Cullom began with a synopsis of Hawaiian history down to the attempt of the queen to abrogate the constitution of 1897. He quoted the preamble of that doc-

ument and said: "Thus, it will be seen, that for either estate, whether crown or people, to attempt, without full acquiescence by the preme constitution would be a clear act of rebellion, treasonable in its character, equivalent at the very least to abdication. By the act of Queen Liliuokalani, in publicly announcing that she should abrogate the constitution and issue one of her own, and by taking the necessary steps to complete the royal revolution, she became simply Mrs. Dominis, having stripped herself of all regal authority. The people took her at her word, and in the most usual, decent and proper way proceeded to organize a temporary government of the people and by the people.

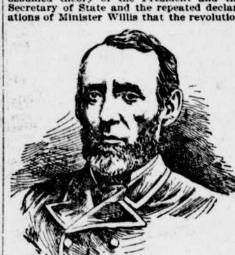
Had the people attempted by revolution to dethrone her by armed power, where would have been the power of the United States to interfere in the matter? In Brazil today armed revolution exists, which if successful will overturn governments and possibly imprison or execute leaders.
Where is the prerogative of the United
States to interfere any further than has
already been done for the protection of
American interests?

The Queen's Crime. The queen's act was as much a crime, and as certainly a revolution, in so far as it affected the people, as was the coup d'etat of Napoleon in declaring himself dictator or emperor of France. It was in effect a crime, and as really an abdication of all right to the throne as would be the tion to come to the voting test after he act of an American President who should, on some fine morning, renounce his conmittee in possession of all the facts and stitutional allegiance and create a revolu-

tion by declaring himself the dictator paramount of the United States.

She had, by the withdrawal and attempted practical revocation of that constitution, which was the written limitation of her power and authority, and the estab-lished guarantee of the people's privileges, become a public enemy, and was guilty of treason to the country whose throne she had disgraced. The moment her declared purpose was manifest, the people, in their own right, took upon themselves the sovereignty, and peacefully but manfully or-ganized a provisional or temporary govern-

Abundant testimony has been furnished upon every hand in controversion of the assumed theory of the President and the Secretary of State and the repeated declarations of Minister Willis that the revolution



was primarily incited and fostered United States Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse, who was in command of

The assumption, which we have heard, that the act of Minister Stevens in recognizing the provisional government was an act of unjustifiable interference and intimidation, in the face of which the queen was compelled, as by force, to retire, is untrue. But suppose the American forces had (which I deny) committed the act so alleged, what difference would that make as regards Mr. Cleveland's act in attempting finally gathered up the scattered shreds to recrown Mrs. Dominis? Mr. Cleveland and patches in disgust, has brought them to recrown Mrs. Dominis? Mr. Cleveland Mr. Cleveland knew this, for he accredited his special detective commissioner

A Special Spy. Passing by some of the intermediate steps such as the withdrawal of the pending treaty from this Senate, the sending of a special commissioner as a detective, to act as a spy upon a foreign government, witharbitration of the Bering sea controversies out the advice and consent of the Senate, then in session, and other equally ridiculous blunders of Falstaffian diplomacy, we ond controller of the treasury, who has have found a government in Hawaii recogatives from all parts of Kansas say that final jurisdiction in the matter, has given a nized by the world, in full control of affairs. Acting under instructions, this American spy performed his duty by frequent reports to the Secretary of State, as to what he had found and as to what he did, which included the singular incident of pulling down the American flag. On another occasion, in earlier history, a distinguished citizen of New York state,in his capacity as a membe of the cabinet of President Buchanan,issue

the order, if I mistake not, of Gen. Butler at New Orleans, one man was shot for the same act, for which another now receives

grace to this administration. By the steal-ing of an American spy into Hawaii, with credentials to the head of the recognized government, addressed: "My great and good friend," for the simple and secret purpose of plotting and negotiating with Mrs. Dominis, then an enemy of that govern-ment, and secretly and stealthily endeavoring to arrange for her re-enthronement upon the ruins of the temporary or pro-visional government, was not that such an offensive act that the provisional govern-ment would have been fully justified under the rules of war in declaring him to be a public enemy and treating him according-ly? In the United States, treason consists in levying war against the government, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. What was Blount in his relation to Hawaii? Neither more nor less than a public enemy. Personally, I am have been a good deal of grim justice in the act, if the Hawaiian government had caused his trial either by the civil authori-ties or by court martial at Honolulu, as would have been done in any other govern-

bassador and accredited to a recognized government, his secret instructions not even made known to this Senate, if obeyed by him, put him in the attitude in fact and effect, of the most despicable of offenders against international proprieties. True, his offense was that of his superiors merely, but the punishment is meted to the agent who is caught in the act. Maj. Andre suffered death; Commissioner Blount receives compensation from the United States, but the world condemns both him and his em-

Incomprehensible Error The people of the United States, of all shades of party faith, have discussed with bated breath almost the series of events in our diplomatic service initiated since March 7 last, and have seriously questioned the mental equilibrium of an executive and cabinet who could, either by accident or design, have stumbled into such unprecedented

in his academic curriculum. Consequently he has never been held immediately at fault for minor informalities in the direction of our foreign affairs. It has always been assumed that the Secretary of State is the immediate director of such subjects and that in all important matters the approval of the President is either expressed or implied. But in the Hawaiian affair the history of nine months of successive blunders is so full of the tragic, the rediculous and the farcical, and the responsibility has become so diffuse and generally uncertain that the country has reached the conclusion that President, premier and cabinet, with all their new-fangled paramounts and mysterious cipher dispatches,

mounts and mysterious cipher dispatches are the mere tin-clad actors in a stupendous comedy of errors.

Where is the man whose cheek has not blushed with bitter shame as day by day he has been forced to read the humiliating story of our blundering Hawaiian policy? Where is the living man whose very heart has not evenled with indirections as here. has not swelled with indignation as he has witnessed the perpetration of inexcusa-ble and unprecedented outrages upon a weak and struggling people?
But the God of nations has not permitted the unholy effort to succeed

A Patchwork Policy. The ridiculous mantle of secrecy which had hidden for months the actions of the executive has been removed, and the patchwork policy is fully revealed. How now appears that sham and shoddy management, which, according to the public press, marshaled the subordinate employes of the State Department en masse in the halls of the state building and administered other, to withdraw, revoke, abandon or to the charwomen, messengers, laborers abolish this most solemnly adopted su- and clerks, a monstrous oath, that they would never, never reveal to the outside world a single word or thing pertaining to the Hawalian correspondence. Was the usual constitutional oath of office which every one had taken of so little value that Secretary Gresham could make the obligation stronger by a new fangled, unlawful and wholly nugatory imposition? Was ful and wholly nugatory imposition? Was all this necessary to impress the beautiful queen with the entire sincerity of an American prime minister? Or was he fearful that the touching supplication sent to her on tinted paper, and indorsed "By the politeness of Mr. Willis," urging her not to cut off the head of his "great and good friend," might finally reach the American people?

good friend," might finally reach the American people?

But, by the persistence of the representatives of the people in Congress, the electric light of public scrutiny has been turned upon a scene which, until now, was only occasionally brought into view. And what a scene! Personal hates and dislikes; partisan prejudices; charges of unfaithful conduct against an honest minister; offers to restore a fallen monarchy upon the ruins of a crushed republic; disavowals of American manhood; treachery and unfair dealing—all these things piled up, each upon the other, give the lie to an honorable record of more than a hundred years of our national life.

"Charge It to Stevens."

What answer to these things do we hear from those Senators, who, timidly and with soft step and whispering voice, essay a weak defense for the administration which has two or three years longer in which to dispense its patronage? Up to which to dispense its patronage? Up to which take him days to translate, and Senwhich take him days to translate, and Senators and press and public grow weary of
waiting and wondering why he does not
take the United States into his confidence,
Chicago, B. & Q....
Chicago, Gan. take the United States into his confidence, some piping cuckoo settles the whole matter by saying: "Well, Stevens is to blame."

Minister Stevens can well afford to rest in quiet and peace, without replying to those petty attacks upon him. Whatever may be his personal peculiarities, he stands before the people of the United States as an honest and honorable public servant, competent in his profession, straightforward in his methods, and whose official record on this matter is in every way a record on this matter is in every way a result of the control of ward in his methods, and whose ometaward in his methods, and whose ometarecord on this matter is in every way a
hundred fold more creditable than that
which seeks to strike a blow at Benjamin
Harrison over the shoulders of John L.

Harrison over the shoulders of John L.

Mindel L. N. A. & Chicago.

Manbattan Flevated.
Michiran Central.

Miscorri Pacific. There is still another word to be said

There is still another word to be said upon the present situation of this anoma-lous and singular history. This administra-tion, pledged to reform everything in sight, from the tariff on peanuts to the pension of the wounded soldier, started upon the first week of its accession to power to reinstate a monarchy. Ignoring a Senate then in session, and assuming a pompous without precedent and wholly without ex-cuse, the President set himself in hot haste upon the task of carrying out the Chicago platform by offering to make Mrs. Domin-ls once more the queen of the Cannibal Islands. After various sorts of negotia-tion, he told Mrs. Dominis, through Mes-senger Willia. senger Willis: "Now, Lil, if I do this thing, you must be a good queen. You must not get me into trouble by cutting off the heads of 'my

The dusky madam stamped her foot, and swore she would kill every mother's sen of them, and confiscate all their property besides. Imagine Messenger Willis, with tears in his eves, begging the angry woman not to throw away this chance to be-

and patches in disgust, has brought them over to the Capitol, relegating the whole

subject to Congress. Of course, I do not speak in a personal sense, in condemning the course of action taken by our government, but I do maintaken by the United States government, tain that in so far as an executive may, in the premises and under the conditions, comcountry, the President and his admirers have done that thing. No other President of any party, during our his-tory of nearly a hundred and twenty years, has ever put this people in an attitude of contempt and shame, subject to a popular derision and made us a laughing stock before an enlightened world.

DISCUSSING THE BOND POLICY.

Mr. Peffer and Mr. Allen Criticise Mr Carlisle's Action.

Senator Peffer yesterday entertained the Senate for a couple of hours with his criticisms of Secretary Carlisle's bond policy. He and Mr. Allen asked each other many questions, all tending to the same end, New York and Chicago papers arguing against the assumption of power to issue bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he closed his argument. and, between them, they dissected their

"A day of retribution is coming-a day of reckoning is nigh at hand. The people of reckoning is nigh at hand. The people will smite their enemy. In their wrath this great crime will be avenged. Standing, as I do, in the night of the nineteenth century, and looking toward the dawn of the twentieth, I see coming a wave of fire and blood. I pray God that it may spend its force on the sea. Behind me is Rome, its force on the sea. Behind me is Rome, and before me, God alone, in His infinite wisdom, knows."

Mr. Allison spoke of the \$75,000,000 of

gold and the \$140,000,000 of silver mentioned by Mr. Peffer as being held in the treasury, oy Mr. Pener as being neid in the treasury, and expressed his surprise at learning that there was any considerable amount of silver in the treasury, which was not in some way so covered by statute that it was impossible for the Secretary of the Treasury to use it. Mr. Peffer said that the silver builting nurchased under the act of 1800. bullion purchased under the act of 1890, and which was now in the treasury, was all "uncovered" and might be used by the Secretary for the redemption of the notes issued to pay for the bullion. Mr. Allison understood that that bullion was to be coined at some time, and that neanwhile it was held as a fund for the redemption of the outstanding treasury notes.

If that was not true then there was \$36,-000,000 of silver in the treasury which could be used for current expenses. Teller intimated that Mr. Carlisle Mr. Teller intimated that Mr. Carlish had had the opinion, until it was change

by the representatives of New York bank-ers, that he had the power to coin the seign-iorage. He asserted that there was silver enough in the treasury to coin \$55,000,000; that that was not held under any law for any purpose, but was dead capital, and that if it were coined it would replenish the reasury to that extent. It was not go that was wanted in the treasury, it was money, and any money that would discharge the obligations of the government would answer its purpose just as much as gold.

Mr. Gorman defended the position taken by Mr. Carlisle, and said that Mr. Carlisle age without further action by Congress.
In answer to Mr. Platt Mr. Teller said

Western Railway Earnings Show Improvement.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.-Speculative interest centered almost exclusively in Sugar this morning, and the transactions during the first thirty minutes aggregated more than ninety-six thousand shares. Yesterday's radical additions to the tariff bill may have been a surprise to many, but the action of the stock today indicated that inside interests were not wholly unprepared for the early slump. After opening off 2 1-2 per cent at 79, the price declined without resistance to 76, and immediately railled to 78, around which price it was successfully manipulated, and showed the presence of supporting orders. Owing to the severity of the proposed tariff schedule friends of the trust hope for some modification of the measure before it receives the presidential autograph. Uncertainty as to the final cutcome of congressional reconstruction prevented a more decided movement in favor of lower prices, and Washington advices will again figure prominently as the governing influence until the Senate's position is determined by a vote of that body.

The general list opened dull and slightly below closing figures, but steadled up during the first hour, and sold at slight gains over yesterday's best. This fact clearly proves the strong undertone of the market, and is a warning to the bears that cannot profitably be disregarded.

Western roads are making no great strides toward improvement, but neariy all report a steady increase in traffic, and a relative improvement in net earnings. The bears will probably use the income-tax bill to further their ends, and it will undoubtedly be an effective check to continued improvement, but in the presence of such strong faith in the ultimate conservatism of Congress, even this obstacle will be overcome.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

17% 34% 104 104 118% 08 673 126%

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Washington and Georgetown conv. 6s, 1st, 135 bid, 155 asked. Washington and Georgetown conv. 6s, 2d, 135 bid, 155 asked. Washington and Georgetown conv. 6s, 2d, 135 bid, 155 asked. Masonic Hall Association 3s, 103 bid, 110 asked. Washington Market Company imp. 6s, 105 bid. Washington Market Company ext. 6s, 102 bid, 110 asked. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, A. & O., 100 bid. American Security and Trust 5s, 1905, F. & A., 100 bid. Ancerican Security and Trust 5s, 1906, A. & O., 100 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 49 bid. Washington Light Infantry 1st 6s, 49 bid. Washington Light Infantry 2d 7s, 97 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series A. 116 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B. 117 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, series B. 117 bid. Washington Gas Company 6s, 125 bid. Eckington Railroad 6s, 100 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 101 asked. Capitol and North O Street Railroad 5s, 85 bid, 90 asked. Metropolitan Railroad conv. 6s, 1634 bid, 104 asked. United States Electric Light conv. 5s, 118 bid. National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington. 300 bid, 350 asked. Bank of Republic, 210 bid, 235 asked. Metropolitan, 266 bid, 256 asked. Central, 256 bid. Second. 130 bid. Farmers and Mechanics' 170 bid. Citizens' 140 bid. 175 asked. Columbia, 118 bid. Capital, 112 bid. West End, 100 bid. Traders', 100 bid. Lincoln, 90 bid. 100 asked. Ohio, 82 asked.—Washington and Georgetown.

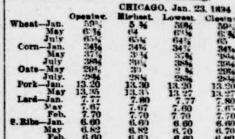
bid. Traders', 100 bid. Lincoln. 90 bid. 100 asked.
Obio, 82 asked.
Railroad Stocks.—Washington and Georgetown.
300 bid. 325 asked. Metropolitan. 83 bid. 96
asked. Capitol and North O Street. 33 asked. Ecklington and Soldiers' Home. 33 asked. Georgetown ed. Columns Tribe, 7½ asked.

Title, 7½ asked.
Electric Light Stocks.—Washington id. 48½ asked. Georgetown Gas. 48 bid.
United States Electric Light, 118 bid.

Baltimore Markets

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 23. Plour dull, ur changed—receipts, 21,024 barrels; shipments, 120,00 barrels; sales, 125 barrels. Wheat dull and easy, No. 2 red spot, 63%, a63%; January, 63%, 63%, 63% February, 63%, a64; May, 67%, a68; steamer No. No. 2 red spot. 63%a63%; January, 63%a63%; February, 63%a64; May, 67%a68; steamer No. 2 red, 60%a60%; milling wheat by sample, 64a65—receipts, 16,638 bushels; stock, 1,171,291 bushels; sales, 22,000 bushels, Corn steady—Mixed spot. 41%a41%; January, 41%a41%; February, 41%a41%; January, 41%a41%; February, 41%a 41%; March, 42%a42½; May, 43%, 1bd; steamer mixed, 46a40%; southern by sample, 35a42; do. on grade, 40%a42—receipts, 44,737 bushels; stock, 1,304,215 wushels; sales, 150,000 bushels. Oats 61,304,215 wushels; sales, 150,000 bushels. Oats 62,33a33%—stock, 2,000,000 bushels. Rive gulet—No. 2 white western, 35; No. 2 mixed do. 33a33%—stock, 2,000,000 bushels. Hay firm—good to cholee timothy, \$15a\$16. Cotton quiet—middling. 8. Butter steady—creamery fancy, 26a27; do., fair to choice, 23a24; do., imitation, 15a20; ladle, fancy, 18; do., good to choice, 14a16; rolis, fine, 15; do., fair to good, 12a13; store nucked, 12a13, Coffee quiet—Rio cargoes, fair, 194%. No. 7, 18. Other articles unchanged. BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Virginia 3a, 69% bid; Northern Central stock, 68 asked; Consolidated Gas bonds, 112½ asked; do. stocks, 56½a56%.

Chicago Grain and Provision Markets Reported by Silsby & Co., bankers and It is expected there will be a larger audi-brokers, Metropolitan Bank building. CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1894



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Special cable to the Associated Press. PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 23.-A dispatch from the Associated Press corespon dent at Rio de Janeiro says: It is understood that feelers in the direc-

tion of mediation by the United States in the Brazilian struggle have been sent out by the government of President Pelxoto and that the reply to these feelers was that the United States officials were not in a position to arbitrate any dispute so long as only one of the parties directly interested intimated that it was open to conciliation under the advice of a third party. Admiral Benham Asked to Mediate. Today, however, the Associated Press cor-

respondent is informed upon good authority that Admiral Saldanha da Gama, the rebel

admiral in command of the insurgent fleet here, has made a request to Admiral Benham, the American admiral, astking the latter to be kind enough to act as mediator between the insurgents and the government of President Peixoto, with the view of bringing about some understanding which may result in a settlement of the disputes between the insurgents and the government and so put an end to the civil war.

The Associated Press correspondent has been unable to see Admiral Benham and obtain a confirmation or a denial of this report, but, it may be safely said that there seems little or no doubt that Admiral Da Gama has placed himself in communication with Admiral Benham and that the result of this will probably be an early end to the war.

Satisfaction at Rio. When the news that Admiral Da Geme was communicating with Admiral Benham

reached the shore, the greatest satisfaction was expressed in commercial circles and everybody seemed to breathe a sigh of relief at the prospect of an ending to the wearisome civil war which has been clogging the wheels of business for four months past. Nobody seems to doubt that the American admiral will soon be able to patch up a peace between the insurgents and the government, for both sides frankly admit that they are heartly tired of the distressing bombardments and attacks and counter attacks which have been going on

counter attacks which have been going on for so long a time with little or no advan-tage to either side.

Therefore, it is hoped that the next news to be cabled to the United States will be that Admiral Benham has succeeded in bringing about a peace between the govern-ment of Brazil and its opponents.

NEW SERVIAN MINISTRY. It is Formed to the Satisfaction of the

King's Father. LONDON, Jan. 23.-A dispatch to a news agency in this city from Belgrade mys that ex-King Milan has come to terms with the liberal progressionists and accepted the program of M. Nicolaievitch, who when recently called upon by King Alexander to form a cabinet found it impossible to obtain a working ministry.

The dispatch adds that Mm. Avakumovitch and Ribaratz were jointly entrusted with the formation of a cabinet. A ministry has been composed as follows: Prime minister, M. Avakumovitch; minister of the interior, M. Ribaratz; minister of justice, M. Godjevatz; minister of public instruction, M. Nicolalevitch; minister of foreign affairs, M. Simitich.

UNCERTAINTY AT CALCUTTA. It is Causing Distress to the India

issued a notification that tenders will be received at the Bank of England on January 30 for £2,500,000 worth of six-m treasury bills.

Traders.

A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that exchange is slightly firmer this morning. The dispatch adds that the igstill paralyzes trade. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The price of fine silver in the market her has dropped today 2 guilders per kilo. The price at the open-ing was 55 guilders, and fell off until 58

THE BERING SEA FLEET.

Vessels That Will Form Uncle S. The Secretary of the Navy has pres plan for the concentration of a large fleet agreed upon by Great Britain and the industry. All the vessels selected for this

point that was overlooked when they were adopted.

It is said that the State Department has received assurances from the governments of Russia and Japan of their co-operation in the movement for the preservation of the seal species. If the present project carries, Russia, Japan, Great British and the United States will send out ships to patrol the Northern Pacific and Bering sea during the coming breeding season. Regardless of the purpose of the other sovernments named in this matter, the United States will have a larger fleet of vessels patrolling these waters than ever before and will do its best to been the poachers away, those from the United States as

To Speak Tonight. Representative Patterson of Tennessee is to address the House on the tariff tonight.

Lient, Davenport's Case Secretary Herbert will this afternoon act on the case of Lieut. Davenport, recently investigated by a court of honor for alleged cowardice at the time of the Samoan burricane. It is understood that he has ap-proved the findings of the court and that further action will be taken in the mat-

New York Cotton